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And said W. B. Carr that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of October was 12,414 per cent.

W. B. CARR, Notary Public. My term expires July 24, 1906.

REPUBLICAN PLAINTIFFS AND DEFENDANTS. The dominant seventeen of the Republican City Central Committee have been obliged to confess the lawsuit filed by the Ludwig followers.

Heretofore it has been the boast of the dominant seventeen that the Ludwig suit was a mere pretense which would not be fought; that the Ludwigites would be brought into camp and subdued and persuaded out of their litigious contentions.

"Let us, Madouff," cries Ludwig, "let the affair proceed," says the public, "it may lead to reform."

Reform is better than harmony any day. There will be some diverting and instructive criminalizations and recriminations when the matter comes to a head and the testimony is heard.

SCHOOLS IN THE TERRITORIES. The urgent need of the Indian Territory for a system of government under which provision can be made for public schools is plainly revealed in the latest census bulletin on illiteracy.

In the table of illiterates among the native white children between the ages of 10 and 14 years the Indian Territory is at the bottom of the list with a ratio of 225 per thousand.

It does not mean that the white people of the Territory have been indifferent to the education of their children. It signifies only that the means of education are lacking. It is a result of conditions under which there are no available resources for the support of public schools and no lawful authority to provide them.

Massachusetts wants reciprocity. The statement by Mr. Henry B. Blackwell, of Boston, that immediate tariff revision will be urged upon Congress by the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts, is supported by what he has to say in a communication to The Republic about the urgent need of that State for tariff reciprocity with Canada.

New England, as Mr. Blackwell points out, has no coal, no iron ore, few hides, little lumber, and very little wool. All this raw material she needs to give employment to her skilled industry, machinery and capital.

The fact that there are few manufacturers in Canada to compete with the products of New England industry makes tariff reciprocity with our northern neighbor all the more attractive to that part of the country, and goes far to explain the tariff-reform plank in the Massachusetts Republican platform this year as well as the large vote cast for Mr. Whitney, the Democratic champion of tariff revision in the recent election.

The New England need of free raw material is further emphasized by the new industries, which in every branch of manufactures are springing up amid the Western prairies and the Southern plains.

It is just here that the tariff on raw material pinches New England most painfully. For manufacturing, the South and West possess every advantage over New England, except in the matter of skilled labor, capital and established manufacturing plants, all of which the South and West are gradually acquiring.

Free raw material is so essential to Massachusetts industry that it is readily believed that her Senators and Representatives will make an earnest effort this winter to obtain it. But without decided reductions in the protective tariff taxes on manufactured goods, there is no reason why other parts of the country should consent to do away with the tariff on raw materials that originate mainly in the West and South.

Most Western and Southern manufacturers are tolerably well satisfied with the tariff as it stands. But if Massachusetts is ready to join the agricultural States in pressing for cheaper manufactured goods, they may consider the question of free raw material. But the tariff on wool is likely to stand as long as that on blankets and other woolen fabrics.

President Roosevelt's denunciation of boosism in New York City politics jangles most inharmoniously with the news from Washington that he has entered into a "cast-iron agreement" with Speaker Cannon with respect to legislation by the House in the coming session of Congress.

It is mutually agreed between the two high contracting parties that the great power of the Speaker shall not be used to hinder the passage of the Administration's railroad rate measure, while the President shall refrain from agitating tariff revision, against which Mr. Cannon is so firmly set.

In other words, the Republican party's two most potent weapons of political influence have entered into a binding pact to set forward one Democratic policy by turning down another.

The surmise is doubtless correct that most Democratic Senators will back the combine in the matter of rate regulation, which is so clearly a Democratic policy that Senator Culberson is said to resent the phrase that he is "in line with the President" on that question; the Texas Senator is quoted as holding rather that the President has got into line with him. Senator Bailey makes a similar statement.

Senator Stone thinks that the "opening wedge for tariff revision has already entered." So, indeed, it appears. But let us wait and see if the combined forces of the President and the Speaker can pull it out again.

NEW OUTLOOK FOR THE DRAMA. With the establishment of the National Theater in New York, the details of which have been publicly announced, a new outlook opens for the drama. Three million dollars has been raised by subscription for the building, which is to face Central Park, and Helene Corried, of the Metropolitan Opera House, will have the management. Although the name is arbitrarily chosen, and the theater will not be subsidized by the Government, as are the national theaters of Europe, nevertheless "National" is somewhat suggestive of the character of the project; and it will resemble the European national theaters in its aim to exercise a broad educational influence on the public, the actors and the playwrights.

The company will be a stock company composed of the best English-speaking actors procurable, whether English or American. It is the plan to produce opera-comique two nights a week, and no plays will have long runs. The first season will run thirty weeks, but after the seasons will be longer.

Mr. Courted expresses the belief that no theater is not constantly changing its repertoire can be educational. Here, where the question of expense will not figure, the best plays will be produced, independently of long runs or profits. The first idea even of a Henry Irving, in staging Shakespeare, was to make it fine enough to be profitable. The large capital at the command of this theater will remove such considerations.

As stated by the New York Evening Post, it is not intended to produce American plays exclusively or to emphasize that feature beyond its merited attention. In presenting plays from all countries, the National Theater will endeavor to do for the drama in America what has been done here for the other arts. The best works, both contemporary and ancient, will be produced, and neither the plays of Shakespeare nor of Ibsen, the Greek tragedies, or modern dramatics as Hauptmann or Soderman, Flaubert, Jones or Augustus Thomas will be excluded.

The National Theater proposes to constitute authority upon acting, upon diction and manner. Party of English presentation will be an expedient.

A committee from Yale, Harvard, Columbia and Princeton will pass upon questions of presentation when such arise. A committee of artists will be constituted to select and costume. Another committee will pass upon objects to put out had manners frequently seen on the stage. These details show the elaborate nature of the plan.

That this theater should lead to a school of American acting and of American drama is patent. The American drama will have at least the opportunity that it merits. The American playwright will have encouragement in addition to open competition. That a distinctively American or national character will develop in the theater out of such opportunity and encouragement and that the "drama" will be actually "uplifted" are consequences which can hardly fail.

A representative, characteristic American management, freed from improper influences and considerations, unhampered by any particular social cliques or artistic sects or schools of drama, appears to be the strongest desideratum. Catholicity of appreciation, impartiality of judgment, and artistic good taste may make of the National Theater an institution of national pride.

The opening of the White River Valley by railroad builders has already started many prospectors to exploring the rich mineral deposits of North Arkansas. There were many exhibits in the recent competitive display of ores at Yellville, and Marion County carried off first prize for the best general collection. Arkansas promises in time to become as famous for the products of her mines as for those of her fields and orchards.

Among the Dallas Herald's tips for town-builders the best is that which recommends a well-devised scheme to encourage manufacturers in order to provide employment for thousands of home-seekers, work up the raw materials of the Southwest, and build up a manufacturing center as a home market for farm products. The Southwest needs and is going ahead to obtain both the manufactures and the home markets.

The advance of 100 per cent in the price of yellow pine lumber in the last two years means that the South has a rich, but not inexhaustible, mine of wealth in her pine forests. Cut by the best methods of forestry preservation they will prove twice as productive as if cut wastefully.

Two experiment stations to be established by the Department of Agriculture in Western Texas will do much towards finding out just what kind of farming that part of the State is best for. The possibilities of Western Texas are just beginning to be understood.

Close after Thanksgiving Day comes Hospital Saturday, which should be a cause of thankfulness to many needy sick.

Let us be thankful that yesterday was the last day of the deadly football season.

RECENT COMMENT. The Farmer and the Bicycle Agent. Some years ago, soon after bicycles began to be freely used throughout the United States, an agent for a New York house turned up at a village in Central New York. He expatiated to an old farmer upon the virtues of the new machine, dwelling upon what a time-saver it was, and withal how fashionable it would be for the old farmer to be able to ride down to the village on one of the new-fangled machines whenever he wanted to.

"Why," said the agent, "whenever you go to the Post Office, bank or store everybody will stop and stare at Farmer Wilson, and pretty soon you'll be the most talked-of man in the whole country."

"That may be so," replied the farmer, "but I tell you I'm a-needin' a good new cow more'n I am one of them things you're a-talkin' about."

Nevertheless, the agent extracted a promise that the old man would save his money and purchase a bicycle when the agent came around in the fall. According to promise, the agent was on hand in the fall with the wheel. The farmer took him in charge and carried him out to the lot and showed him a fine Jersey cow.

"That's what I bought with the money I saved up for you," said the farmer. And without waiting for the agent to recover from his surprise he went on, "I loved that I needed the cow more'n I did the bicycle, an' there she is. An' she's a beauty!"

When the agent recovered his breath he said: "You'll look funny riding that cow to town, won't you?" "Ta-as," drawled out the old farmer, "but I'd look a darned sight funnier tryin' to milk a bicycle."

Madest Vocab Remedy. When President Roosevelt visited Atlanta, the home of the genial creator of Uncle Remus, Mrs. Roosevelt requested that Mr. Harris should ride to the ceremonies at the Statehouse with her in her carriage, an invitation which Mr. Harris could not be permitted to accept. The fact is, that of all our leading writers to-day Mr. Harris is the most retiring and the most modest. There was probably much truth in President Roosevelt's remark about "ungratefully requesting a kindness" with which he prefaced his enthusiastic praise of Georgia's great author. Mr. Harris was probably quite uncomfortable during the occasion. He lives very quietly and very simply indeed, in his little home on the outskirts of Atlanta, and sees very few people. He is more often seen at the office of the Atlanta Constitution than anywhere else, for the editor and the members of the staff of that paper are his closest intimates, with the exception of James Whitcomb Riley, whom Mr. Harris has known for many years. Mr. Riley frequently comes to Atlanta, and Harris declares that the best times of his life have been spent swapping tales with the Hoosier poet.

A Carnegie School for Voters. Pittsburgh Dispatch. A woman's Republican club in New York has suggested that Mr. Carnegie might find a new avenue for his beneficence by establishing schools for voters in which they might be taught how to mark their ballots so that they would be counted. So impressed was the Reverend Doctor McArthur, the only man present at the meeting, that he promised he would have some of his wealthy friends take up the matter provided Mr. Carnegie did not think favorably of it.

This seems to be another case of well-meaning but misdirected effort. What is needed more than a school for voters is a ballot that will be simple enough for anyone to mark without running the risk of disfranchisement through error. But possibly the women Republicans value the straight ticket above other considerations, and like politicians of both parties, prefer to keep the ballot in such complicated form that it requires a course in a voters' school to enable the independent citizen to split his ticket.

Open Windows in Bedrooms. Cleveland Leader. Fresh air being a foe to disease, it is naturally a preventive. The necessity for the thorough ventilation of houses is generally recognized. But the sleeping-room is the place where the greatest benefit from fresh air may be obtained. Leave at least one window open in the advice of high authorities, in winter as in summer. No discomfort will be felt on account of cold if enough blankets are used. Those who sleep with the windows open winter and summer arise each day fresh and buoyant. In winter the effect is often as bracing as a tonic. Open bedroom windows mean better health and more joy in life than closed windows.

MR. AND MRS. TINKER INTRODUCE MISS MARGARET HILBY AT RECEPTION

Their Young Niece Is Formally Presented—Mr. Samuel Cupples and Daughter Entertain—Roster of Woman's Club—Other Notes and Happenings in Society.



Introduced yesterday at the reception given by her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Tinker.

Miss Margaret Hilby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tinker, was introduced yesterday at the reception given by her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Tinker. The reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tinker, and was attended by a large number of guests. Miss Hilby is a young woman of about 18 years of age, and is a member of the Woman's Club. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tinker, who are well-known in St. Louis society.

Mr. Samuel Cupples and daughter entertained at a reception yesterday afternoon at their home. The reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cupples, and was attended by a large number of guests. The Cupples family is well-known in St. Louis society.

The Oita Society entertained at a reception yesterday evening at their home. The reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oita, and was attended by a large number of guests. The Oita family is well-known in St. Louis society.

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WANTS THE TRADE PHILIPPINES

Colonel Edwards Says Commission Probably Recommend Occasions for Agricultural Bank to Help Farmers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Colonel Charles B. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, says that the three principal needs of the Philippines are: First—A market for products. Second—Opportunity for farmers to borrow money at a low rate of interest. Third—Agricultural bank to help farmers. The report says, in part: "The recommendations in this report are based upon the fact that the Philippines are a country of great agricultural potentialities. The Philippines are a country of great agricultural potentialities. The Philippines are a country of great agricultural potentialities."

Of the scheme for an agricultural bank, the report says: "At present the farmers and landowners find it most impossible to borrow money upon their land at any reasonable rate of interest, the prevailing rate being from 12 to 16 per cent per month. The Philippines Commission has given two years' careful consideration to an agricultural bank scheme. The Philippines Commission has given two years' careful consideration to an agricultural bank scheme. The Philippines Commission has given two years' careful consideration to an agricultural bank scheme."

Visitors at St. Louis Hotels. —R. R. Fulton of Maryville, Mo., was a guest at the Planters yesterday.

—Among yesterday's guests at the Leland was A. E. Edwards of Birmingham, Ala., who was staying at the Southern yesterday.

—Loyman T. Hay, manager of the Hotel Jefferson, is in the city.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Madson of Louisville, Ky., have apartments at the New St. James.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Madson of Louisville, Ky., have apartments at the New St. James.

—Among yesterday's arrivals at the Leland were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Madson of Louisville, Ky., who are staying at the Southern yesterday.

—The guest list of the Southern yesterday included the names of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Madson of Louisville, Ky., who are staying at the Southern yesterday.

—James H. King of Poplar Bluff, Mo., was among the guests registered at the Leland yesterday.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hall of Chicago, Ill., were among yesterday's visitors at the Leland.

—The guest list of the Southern yesterday included the names of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Madson of Louisville, Ky., who are staying at the Southern yesterday.

—A. E. Madson, a prominent railroad official of Louisville, is in the city.

—Among the guests registered at the Leland yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Madson of Louisville, Ky., who are staying at the Southern yesterday.